DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 200 206 IR 009 239

TITLE Proposal to Fund the Establishment of a Computer Based Library Service Utility in British Columbia.
INSTITUTION British Columbia Union Catalogue, Richmond.
REPORT NO ISBN-0-919093-03-5
PUB DATE Jul 80
NOTE 31p.; For related documents, see IR 009 236-240.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Academic Libraries; Computer Oriented Programs; Financial Support; Foreign Countries; Library Automation; Library Catalogs; *Library Networks; *Online Systems; Program Proposals; Public Libraries; Special Libraries; *Union Catalogs
IDENTIFIERS *British Columbia

ABSTRACT

Sponsored by the 28 member libraries of the British Columbia Union Catalogue (BCUC), this proposal requests funds from provincial government to establish the British Columbia Library Network (BCLN), a computerized library information system based on the existing BCUC organization and database. Chapters describe the need for the establishment of the network, as well as the objectives, principal findings, and key recommendations of the BCUC replication study definition phase. Appendices provide (1) a list of studies which have been completed as part of the BCUC replication study, (2) a summary of BCUC funding to date, (3) a summary of the provincial secretary study objectives and deliverables, and (4) a list of the current BCUC membership. (FM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED200206

BRITISH COLUMBIA UNION CATALOGUE

Proposal to

Fund the Establishment of a

Computer Based Library Service Utility

in British Columbia

JULY 1980

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Paul E. Baldwin

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Richmond, B.C., British Columbia Union Catalogue

IR009239

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Summary of The Proposal..... 1

B. To Whom This Proposal is Addressed.. 2

C. Amount of Funds Requested..... 3

D. Sponsor of This Proposal..... 4

II. NEED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY NETWORK..... 5

III. OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL FINDINGS, AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE B.C. UNION CATALOGUE REPLICATION STUDY DEFINITION PHASE.

A. Objectives..... 6

B. Principal Findings of the Definition Phase..... 7

C. Key Recommendations..... 8

IV. BACKGROUND

A. The B.C. Union Catalogue.....11

B. The B.C. Union Catalogue Replication Study.....12

APPENDICES:

A List of Studies Which Have Been Completed as Part of the B.C. Union Catalogue Replication Study

B. Summary of B.C. Union Catalogue Funding to date

C. Summary of the Provincial Secretary Study Objectives and Deliverables

D. List of the Current B.C. Union Catalogue Membership

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Summary of the Proposal

This is a proposal by the participating libraries of the B.C. Union Catalogue (BCUC) to obtain funds from the Provincial Government to establish a computer based library service utility in British Columbia. This proposed development has been named the British Columbia Library Network (acronym: BCLN).

The basic recommendation is that the Province establish a British Columbia Library Network based on the existing British Columbia Union Catalogue organization and data base, and using the DOBIS system to establish the supporting bibliographic utility which will make available a full range of computer based services to all libraries in British Columbia. Establishment of the BCLN would return to the Province over $2,000,000 annually in library service expenditures which are presently made to Ontario.

The main objective of the BCLN development is to enable libraries in British Columbia to more effectively share resources in meeting the common problem of the increasing information service demands of the citizens of the Province during the next decade.

This proposal for funding to establish the British Columbia Library Network is based on findings and recommendations obtained from studies completed in the Defintion Phase of the B.C. Union

Catalogue Replication Study. (See Appendix A, for a list of the studies which have been completed to date.)

B. To Whom This Proposal is Addressed

The BCLN start-up funding is being sought from three British Columbia Government Ministries:

1. The Ministry of Education.
2. The Ministry of the Provincial Secretary and Government Services.
3. The Ministry of Universities, Science and Communications.

These three Ministries currently provide funding to the various types of libraries which now utilize the University of Toronto Library Automation Systems as members of BCUC and who would utilize services of the proposed BCLN facility.

In addition, the B.C. Government has already provided extensive funding to create a province-wide library holdings information data base through the establishment and funding of the B.C. Union Catalogue. Funding to date has been provided almost exclusively by the Ministry of Education. (See Appendix B, for the summary of the Union Catalogue funding to date.)

A positive sign of possible interministerial cooperation to broaden the scope of the B.C. Union Catalogue into a British Columbia Library Network was made in June 1980, when the Ministry of the

Provincial Secretary and Government Services funded a study entitled:

> "B.C. Library Network: Public Library Requirements Study."

Two of the objectives of the study were stated as follows:

1. "To determine the feasibility of public library participation in a provincial automated library network."

and

2. "Also to conduct the study in such a manner to be compatible with other studies currently being developed by BCUC (i.e. The B.C. Union Catalogue)"

(See Appendix C, for a summary of the Provincial Secretary Study Objectives and Deliverables.)

C. Amount of Funds Requested

Estimates for the Design and Implementation phases of the BCLN have been made in 1979 dollars as follows:

		1979 $
1.	Next Steps	
	a. Design Phase Studies	200,000
	b. Pilot Project to Use DOBIS	75,000
	c. BCUC Data Base Loading	125,000
2.	Implementation (1st 6 months)	394,000
3.	Implementation (2nd 6 months)	659,000
4.	Implementation (last 6 months)	700,000
5.	Total start-up costs	$2,153,000

The above start-up costs estimated in 1979 dollars have been amortized at a commercial rate of interest and were included for recovery in the annual operating cost projections of the BCLN DOBIS facility for purposes of comparison to the alternative of contracting out of Province for service. THE ONGOING OPERATING COSTS OF THE BCLN WILL BE RECOVERED BY THE SERVICE FEES CHARGED TO THE MEMBER LIBRARIES.

Complete detailed cost estimates and projections have been provided in the system replication studies listed in Appendix A.

D. Sponsor of This Proposal

This proposal is put forward by the British Columbia Union Catalogue which is presently composed of twenty-eight member libraries. (See Appendix D, for a list of the current B.C. Union Catalogue membership.)

The proposed BCLN development builds upon the accomplishments of the British Columbia Union Catalogue, which between 1977 and 1980, has successfully created a data base of library holdings information in excess of one million records. It should be noted that the libraries now participating in the B.C. Union Catalogue comprise about 65% of all of the expenditures made on tax supported library services in the Province annually.

II. NEED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BCLN

During the next decade most libraries in British Columbia will need to implement and utilize computer based systems in order to slow the spiralling unit costs of delivering services and also to be able to provide more and better information services.

Individual institutional funding support cannot increase fast enough to enable libraries to meet this challenge on a self-sufficiency basis. Resource sharing offers a major hope for libraries to meet increased service demands in a world of shrinking budgets.

The proposed BCLN development can be a major instrument to facilitate resource sharing between different types of libraries located in different funding jurisdictions. The BCLN will be composed of two components:

1. A cooperative library organization, and
2. An online computer facility

These two components will elicit the library cooperation and coordination of computer based service developments needed to make resource sharing a reality. The BCLN program will include the standardization of data base records, the compatibility and interconnection between a central facility and distributed data files and services on local minicomputer systems. In this way library information and resources can easily be made available to all citizens of British Columbia no matter where they may work and live.

At the present time, there is no library organization or government agency with such a mandate. There is no existing agency which could fulfill this role of provincial level library coordination and cooperation. Without a BCLN type of organization and development little provincial level planning and coordination can take place. Without such a mechanism for coordinated computer service development and resource sharing, the libraries of British Columbia will be unable to meet the increasing information service demands of the Province's citizens over the next decade.

In addition, the establishment of a BCLN DOBIS facility would insure that over two million dollars per year now spent in Ontario would be returned to British Columbia. Approximately thirty-six jobs would be created in-Province to run the facility.

III. OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL FINDINGS, AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE B.C. UNION CATALOGUE REPLICATION STUDY DEFINITION PHASE

A. Objectives

The objectives of the Definition Phase of the B.C. Union Catalogue Replication Study were to investigate the feasibility and requirements for establishing a computer based library systems utility operating in British Columbia as an alternative to buying support services out-of-province from the University of Toronto Library Automation Systems (UTLAS) facility.

The proposed BCLN utility would be required to

provide a variety of computerized services to meet the needs of all types and sizes of libraries in British Columbia. These computerized support services would include cataloguing support, interlibrary loans, public catalogue enquiry and such other services as acquisitions and serials management, and circulation control.

Not all of these services need be provided from one central computer facility. Some services, such as circulation control, could be distributed onto local minicomputer systems which would be interconnected with the BCLN central computer facility and data base. The BCLN facility could then be connected to other such facilities throughout Canada. BCLN would form an important node and switching station in the National Library information network to be developed over the next decade.

B. Principal Findings of the Definition Phase

1. It is economically feasible to replicate the DOBIS system, given the expansion of the B.C. Union Catalogue membership this fiscal year. The member libraries of the B.C. Union Catalogue will be able to support the ongoing costs of a BCLN, given their commitments to purchase services out-of province from UTLAS, the present supplier of computer services.

2. The DOBIS system, as used by the National Library of Canada and the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, is the most appropriate system to meet the economic and service needs of British Columbia libraries.

3. The total costs for operating a BCLN DOBIS facility in-province will be less than the alternative of continuing with UTLAS or of replicating the Washington Library Network system, including the costs attributable to acquiring and starting the computer facility based on a five year amortization of the hardware costs at a rate of 14% per annum.

4. None of the alternatives considered, including contracting with UTLAS, now meet all of the requirements of the various British Columbia libraries.

   Therefore, any of the considered systems require initial enhancements to make the system selected acceptable.

   The replication of a BCLN facility requires an ongoing commitment to future development in order to continue to meet the various needs of libraries and their patrons in British Columbia. The costs of ongoing development were included in the annual BCLN operating cost estimate.

C. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Provincial Government fund the establishment of a BCLN computer facility in British Columbia initially based on replicating the DOBIS system which will provide support for the development and operation of a cooperative British Columbia Library Network, whose organization should be based on the existing B.C. Union Catalogue office, membership, and data base.

2. That planning for the BCLN should provide for the delivery of a full range of computer services that will meet the varying needs of all types of B.C. Libraries. These services should include the following:

   a. Catalogue support with authorities control.

   b. Interlibrary loans transactions handling.

   c. Public access to the on-line union catalogue data base.

   d. Acquisitions and serials management support.

   e. Support for circulation control both as an integrated function on the main frame computer and as distributed systems on local minicomputers.

   f. Interconnection with other data base facilities in Canada.

3. That the NL/CISTI version of DOBIS be adopted as the most appropriate version and that other available components be adapted or that necessary enhancements be developed to make the system fully suitable for the requirements of various types of B.C. libraries.

4. That the Provincial Government provide approximately $400,000 immediately, to initiate the Design Phase studies, the pilot project, and the data base loading of the BCLN replication project as follows:

   a. <u>Initiate a pilot usage of DOBIS.</u>

      This would involve several selected BCUC Member Libraries using the DOBIS system

of the National Library of Canada.

b. Plan and load a copy of the existing BCUC data base files at the NL/CISTI DOBIS facility.
This activity needs to be started immediately in order to reduce the implementation time. This activity includes a definition of the user and data base requirements.

c. Review priorities for related functions of interlibrary loans transactions, acquisitions and serials management, and circulation control. (Note: This review process for public libraries has already been initiated by the Provincial Secretary and is described in Appendix C. However, this also needs to be done for the academic libraries.)

d. Determine requirements for circulation control services and local public catalogue access vis-à-vis central and distributed systems and data bases.

e. Select the most appropriate computing facility to operate the DOBIS system as a library service utility forming a key component of the B.C. Library Network.

f. Determine the service and operating policies of the BCLN, including governance, organization, pricing and financial planning, and the implementation priorities.

g. Develop a schedule and plan with detailed cost estimates for the Implementation Phase.

5. That a Project Management Planning and Control system be selected and implemented for the DOBIS Replication. A two million dollar project requires a formal project planning and control system. This should include a Project Management Review Board of Directors to whom the BCLN Project Manager reports. The Board would include representatives from the Government Ministries which provide the funding.

6. That the National Library of Canada be approached to sponsor and fund a project to establish a telecommunications link between BCLN and NL/CISTI for purposes of data base sharing. This would serve as a pilot project to test the feasibility of interconnecting to other library network facilities in Canada.

IV. BACKGROUND

A. The B.C. Union Catalogue

Originally organized as a project, the British Columbia Union Catalogue (BCUC) is now functioning as a library network. The twenty-eight library members have cooperated in the last three years to build a union data base of over one million records. They have also implemented a common on-line catalogue support system; defined and accepted common bibliographic and coding standards; closed their manual card catalogues and replaced them with com-

puter products and services; and engaged in a project, Shared Authorities File (SHARAF), to build an authority file that will be of use to libraries all over Canada as well as libraries within British Columbia. These libraries, members of BCUC, have shown over the last two years that they can cooperate and coordinate their activities and derive mutual benefits.

The BCUC central office is comprised of a small but competent staff who possess strength in management, library systems, and library bibliographic standards.

The accomplishments of the member libraries and the BCUC office provide a strong basis for prediction of success in future endeavors, such as a replicated bibliographic utility.

The British Columbia Library Network is a further extension of the cooperation possible among libraries. Through cooperation libraries can broaden the range of services. BCLN is a mechanism for sharing, and the membership of BCLN can be extended beyond the present membership of BCUC. Indeed the Feasibility Substudy recommended that the membership be expanded so that more libraries would share the costs of the replicated facility and also the improved services available only through cooperation.

B. <u>The B.C. Union Catalogue Replication Study</u>

Approximately $100,000 has been spent to date

on the B.C. Union Catalogue Replication Study. Two comprehensive substudies were completed by Ringgold Management Systems, Inc. on contract to the B.C. Union Catalogue and the Library Management Committee of the Management Advisory Council of the Colleges and Institutes of B.C. (See Appendix A.)

The first comprised a study in economic feasibility. Its purpose was to collect financial, operational and other data concerning the alternatives of continuing with UTLAS, the present supplier of catalogue support to BCUC member libraries, or of establishing a BCLN by replicating the Washington Library Network system and data base. The Study concluded that replication is feasible and a BCLN should be established. However, it recommended that DOBIS be considered as an alternative system before final decision on the system to be replicated was made.

The second study compared the cost of implementing DOBIS to WLN. It concluded that while either system could be used satisfactorily as the computer system basis of the proposed BCLN, the DOBIS system is preferable. This study also produced a plan for implementing the DOBIS system including a computer configuration, a cost projection and recommendations of the next steps to be followed.

These two studies comprise the background for this proposal. For complete details on costs, method of approach, system features comparison, etc. one must refer to these studies. This proposal has extracted the major findings and recom-

mendations from the studies.

Upon the positive response of the B.C. Government to this proposal, the B.C. Union Catalogue is prepared to present a detailed budget and time plan for the proposed Design Phase which preceeds the Implementation Phase.

Appendix A: LIST OF STUDIES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AS PART OF THE B.C. UNION CATALOGUE REPLICATION STUDY

1. Shoffner, Ralph M. and Madden, Mary A.: BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY NETWORK; A STUDY IN FEASIBILITY. Richmond, B.C. British Columbia Union Catalogue, 1980. ISBN 0-919093-00-0

   With an additional report: BCUC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT: A BACKGROUND PAPER FOR THE BCUC REPLICATION STUDY, by Paul E. Baldwin, Director, BCUC

2. Shoffner, Ralph M. and Madden, Mary A.: THE DOBIS AND WASHINGTON LIBRARY NETWORK SYSTEMS; A COMPARISON FOR THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY NETWORK. Richmond, B.C., British Columbia Union Catalogue, 1980. ISBN 0-919093-01-9

   With a summary analysis of the impact on cataloguing of DOBIS and WLN, by Ann Turner, Carolyn Hoffman, and Shirley Ward.

3. Turner, Ann Craig: DOBIS-WLN IMPACT STUDY REPORT; by Ann Turner (University of British Columbia Library), Carolyn A. Hoffman (Burnaby Public Library), and Shirley Ward (B.C. Legislative Library) Richmond, B.C., B.C. Union Catalogue, 1980. ISBN 0-919093-02-7

Appendix B: SUMMARY OF B.C. UNION CATALOGUE FUNDING TO DATE.

I. Ministry of Education Grant for Fiscal Year 1978/79 to the B.C. College and Institute Libraries for Start-Up and Retrospective Conversion.

College or Institute Library	$ Start-Up Using UTLAS	$ Retrospective Conversion of Catalogue Records	$ Total MOE Grants 1978/79
Camosun	29,835	63,530	93,365
Capilano	20,000	91,710	111,710
Cariboo	21,550	74,360	95,910
Doulgas	41,973	128,045	170,018
East Kootenay	26,930	17,578	44,508
Fraser Valley	24,660	53,565	78,225
Malaspina	19,900	88,250	108,150
New Caledonia	18,575	73,120	91,695
Northern Lights	15,000	7,800	22,800
Northwest	15,000	15,997	30,997
Okanagan	23,880	63,530	87,410
Selkirk	17,020	51,020	68,040
David Thompson University Ctr.	14,600	99,120	113,720
Vancouver Community College	50,000	114,045	164,045
B.C. Institute of Technology	50,150	148,540	198,690
	$389,073	$1,090,210	$1,479,283

Appendix B: SUMMARY OF B.C. UNION CATALOGUE FUNDING TO DATE. (Continued)

II. Ministry of Education Grants to the Three University Libraries for Start-up and Retrospective Conversion of Catalogue Records (RECON).

A. 1978/79

	UBC	UVIC	SFU	Authorities Development	Total
Start-up Grant	149,700	26,380			176,080
RECON Grant	109,500	54,750	176,000	194,890	535,140
Totals	$259,200	$81,130	$176,000	$194,890	$711,220

B. 1979/80

	UBC	UVIC	SFU	Authorities Development	Total
Backlog Grant	100,000				100,000
RECON Grant	221,000	170,000	200,000	29,000	620,000
Totals	$321,000	$170,000	$200,000	$29,000	$720,000

C. 1980/81

	UBC	UVIC	SFU	Authorities Development	Total
RECON Grant	$275,000	$235,000	$205,000	$35,000	$750,000

Appendix B: SUMMARY OF B.C. UNION CATALOGUE FUNDING TO DATE. (Continued)

III. Ministry of Education Grants to the B.C. Union Catalogue Central Office.

A. 1977/78

(September 1977-March 1978)	$154,600

B. 1978/79

1. Central Office	$223,265
2. Interior Data Communications	$ 23,970
3. Union Catalogue Production	$ 35,000
	$282,235

C. 1979/80

1. Cental Office	$217,000
2. Interior Data Communications	$ 85,000
3. Union Catalogue Producation	$ 65,000
	$367,000

D. 1980/81

1. Cental Office	$230,400
2. Interior Data Communications	$ 85,000
3. Union Catalogue Proudction	$ 70,000
. Replication Studies	$ 35,000
	$420,400

Appendix B: SUMMARY OF B.C. UNION CATALOGUE FUNDING TO DATE. (Continued)

IV. Grand Total Ministry of Education Special Grants 1977/78 - 1980/81.

A. B.C. Colleges and Institutes Libraries	1,479,283
B. The Three B.C. University Libraries	2,181,220
C. The BCUC Central Office	1,242,235
Grand Total Special Grants 1977-78 - 1980-81	$4,902,738

V. Funds Spend Out of the Operating Budgets of the B.C. Union Catalogue Member Libraries.

In addition to the special grants by the Ministry of Education described above. The individual BCUC Member Libraries have spent approximately $3,000,000 on services from UTLAS between 1977/78 and 1980/81.

VI. Estimated Total Funds Expended on the B.C. Union Catalogue 1977/78 - 1980/81:

$8,000,000.

Appendix C: SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY STUDY OBJECTIVES AND DELIVERABLES

MINISTRY OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY & GOVERNMENT SERVICES
B.C. LIBRARY NETWORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY REQUIREMENTS STUDY
INITIATION (PROPOSAL)

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES/DELIVERABLES

Objectives

- To determine the feasibility of public library participation in a provincial automated library network.

- To document the needs expressed (appendix B & C) and to determine the requirements of the public libraries to participate in a Provincial library network in response to letters, briefs, etc. received from various libraries, library organizations and regional districts.

- Also to conduct the study in such a manner to be compatible with other studies currently being developed by BCUC.

Method of Approach

1. Research existing material:
   (a) within B.C.
   (b) selective research in other provinces.

2. Develop, in conjunction with BCUC compatible survey instruments.

3. Survey public libraries for:

Appendix C: SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY STUDY OBJECTIVES AND DELIVERABLES (Continued)

(a) support
(b) current environment
(c) requirements

4. This study (item 3) is to:

(a) Survey B.C. public libraries for their plans and programs, their current and immediate expenditures, their automated systems, the record and file definitions and their service priorities (e.g. acquisitions, cataloguing, circulation and inter-library loans). This includes both a written questionnaire and personal interviews.

(b) Profile the public libraries in the above facilities with respect to their activity, staffing levels, and data processing requirements.

(c) Estimate the size and detail the requirements of the manual file requiring retrospective conversion.

(d) Include documentation relating to public use of current library systems.

(e) Establish the stated costs for 1979/80 of acquisistions, cataloguing, circulation and interlibrary loans facilities,

Appendix C: SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY STUDY OBJECTIVES AND DELIVERABLES (Continued)

(e) and to detail any policy decisions affecting these costs.

(f) Identify and evaluate RECON service requirements for the various types of public library requirements.

(g) Summarize and report net impact expected from these acquisitions, cataloguing (including RECON), circulation and interlibrary loans facilities including policy questions relative to the development of a provincial library network.

5. To document the study results and produce the following deliverable (report).

Deliverables

SECTION 1: Executive overview of study.
SECTION 2: Problem Definition: Summary of Survey results.
SECTION 3: Summary of research material: B.C. vs. other provinces.
SECTION 4:
- Redefined project objectives
- Benefits.
- Any organizational impact upon the Ministry of Provincial Secretary if a B.C. library network is developed.

SECTION 5: Recommendations.

Appendix C: SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY STUDY OBJECTIVES AND DELIVERABLES (Continued)

SECTION 6: Cost of a B.C. library network vs. autonomous development

SECTION 7: Signatures of approval.

APPENDICES: (for example)
Summary of documentation reviewed.

Appendix D: B.C. UNION CATALOGUE MEMBERSHIP 1980/81

The 1980/81 B.C. Union Catalogue Membership has grown to twenty-eight libraries. Their total annual title workload is 317,000 titles for 1980/81. The Feasibility Substudy estimated that there would need to be a title workload minimum of 250,000 titles per year to be able to price the BCLN facility on a competitive basis with UTLAS. Present Membership workload has a comfortable 27% margin above the minimum workload needed to justify a provincial facility. The present membership can thus support a BCLN DOBIS facility.

In addition, it should also be pointed out that the BCUC Member Libraries for 1980/81 represent over 65% of the total dollar expenditures made annually on tax supported library services in British Columbia.

The present BCUC expenditures by type of library for 1980/81 is as follows:

Type of Library	% of BCUC Expenditures
A. Libraries funded by the Ministry of Education	29.36%
B. Libraries funded by the Ministry of Universities, Science, and Communications	52.59%
C. Libraries funded by the Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services	16.48%
D. Other Libraries	1.57%
	100 %

Appendix D: LIST OF B.C. UNION CATALOGUE MEMBER LIBRARIES 1980/81 AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE B.C. UNION CATALOGUE DATA BASE

BCUC Member Libraries	April 1980 Data Base File Sizes	Titles Added 1980/81 by BCUC Libraries	% Of Total Added 1980/81
1. British Columbia Institute of Technology	63,000	10,000	3.15
2. Burnaby Public Library	6,250	8,000	2.52
3. Camosun College	30,000	5,000	1.57
4. Capilano College	60,000	6,000	1.89
5. Cariboo College	46,000	4,500	1.42
6. Douglas College	77,000	12,000	3.78
7. David Thompson University Centre	57,350	3,500	2.05
8. East Kootenay College	14,000	2,000	0.63
9. Fraser Valley College	25,000	2,000	1.89
10. Greater Victoria Public Library	Ø	12,000	3.78
11. Justice Institute of British Columbia	4,150	2,000	0.63
12. Legislative Library of British Columbia	5,800	4,500	1.42
13. Malaspina College	47,500	4,000	1.26
14. Ministry of Education Library	Ø	500	0.15
15. College of New Caledonia	45,000	6,000	1.89
16. Northern Lights College	11,500	3,375	1.06
17. Northwest College	13,800	5,000	1.57
18. Okanagan College	35,000	4,500	1.42
19. Open Learning Institute	Ø	500	0.15
20. Pacific Vocational Institute	4,550	2,000	0.63
21. Richmond Public Library	42,000	7,800	2.46
22. Selkirk College	64,000	3,400	1.07
23. Simon Fraser University	133,000	20,000	6.30
24. University of British Columbia	95,955	81,000	25.51
25. University of Victoria	55,000	66,000	20.78
26. Vancouver Community College	80,675	12,000	3.78
27. Vancouver Public Library	Ø	20,000	6.30

(con't)

BCUC Member Libraries	April 1980 Data Base File Sizes	Titles Added 1980/81 by BCUC Libraries	% Of Total Added 1980/81
28. Vancouver Special Libraries			
Note: This is a central cataloguing service for the following libraries. Their holdings are included in the B.C. Union Catalogue.			
a. B.C. Alcohol and Drug Commission Library			
b. B.C. Tel Business Library			
c. Cominco, Ltd. Library			
d. Emily Carr College of Art Library			
e. City of Vancouver Engineering Library			
f. Envirocon Library			
g. Fisheries Management Library			
h. MacMillian Bloedel Research Library			
i. Ministry of Municpal Affairs Library			
j. Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Parks Library			
k. Royal Bank Library			
l. B.C. Universities Council Libraries			
Vancouver Special Libraries Subtotal	12,000	3,000	0.94
Grand Totals of all Member Libraries	1,028,530	313,575	100.00